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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/767,051	01/29/2004	Young-Chin Chen	U 015013-0	4814
140	7590	01/14/2008	EXAMINER	
LADAS & PARRY			KUMAR, PREETI	
26 WEST 61ST STREET			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
NEW YORK, NY 10023			1796	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			01/14/2008	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<i>Interview Summary</i>	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/767,051	CHEN, YOUNG-CHIN
	Examiner Preeti Kumar	Art Unit 1796

All participants (applicant, applicant's representative, PTO personnel):

- (1) Preeti Kumar. (3) Mr. Psai.
 (2) Chris Mass. (4) _____.

Date of Interview: 09 January 2008.

Type: a) Telephonic b) Video Conference
 c) Personal [copy given to: 1) applicant 2) applicant's representative]

Exhibit shown or demonstration conducted: d) Yes e) No.
 If Yes, brief description: _____.

Claim(s) discussed: 1.

Identification of prior art discussed: Kelbania et al..

Agreement with respect to the claims f) was reached. g) was not reached. h) N/A.

Substance of Interview including description of the general nature of what was agreed to if an agreement was reached, or any other comments: See Continuation Sheet.

(A fuller description, if necessary, and a copy of the amendments which the examiner agreed would render the claims allowable, if available, must be attached. Also, where no copy of the amendments that would render the claims allowable is available, a summary thereof must be attached.)

THE FORMAL WRITTEN REPLY TO THE LAST OFFICE ACTION MUST INCLUDE THE SUBSTANCE OF THE INTERVIEW. (See MPEP Section 713.04). If a reply to the last Office action has already been filed, APPLICANT IS GIVEN A NON-EXTENDABLE PERIOD OF THE LONGER OF ONE MONTH OR THIRTY DAYS FROM THIS INTERVIEW DATE, OR THE MAILING DATE OF THIS INTERVIEW SUMMARY FORM, WHICHEVER IS LATER, TO FILE A STATEMENT OF THE SUBSTANCE OF THE INTERVIEW. See Summary of Record of Interview requirements on reverse side or on attached sheet.

Examiner Note: You must sign this form unless it is an Attachment to a signed Office action.

Preeti Kumar /P.K./ 1/8/08
 Examiner's signature, if required

Continuation of Substance of Interview including description of the general nature of what was agreed to if an agreement was reached, or any other comments: Applicants faxed a proposed amendment and response to the Examiner for discussion during the interview. Attached is a copy of the fax. Applicants urge that the prior art of record does not teach a separate and distinct etching step. Examiner explained that since the prior art exemplifies treatment of the same synthetic fabric with the same sodium bicarbonate etchant, it meets the material limitations of the claims as presented at the time of final. Applicants will consider defining their etching step to distinguish it over the prior art. Specifically, limiting the pending claims with the method step of the fabric being subjected to an etching treatment applied in a tank having a sodium bicarbonate etching agent (as supported in 0022 of their spec). Applicants are aware that this case is after final, and any amendments/arguments will need further consideration by the Examiner.

Summary of Record of Interview Requirements

Manual of Patent Examining Procedure (MPEP), Section 713.04, Substance of Interview Must be Made of Record
A complete written statement as to the substance of any face-to-face, video conference, or telephone interview with regard to an application must be made of record in the application whether or not an agreement with the examiner was reached at the interview.

Title 37 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 1.133 Interviews

Paragraph (b)

In every instance where reconsideration is requested in view of an interview with an examiner, a complete written statement of the reasons presented at the interview as warranting favorable action must be filed by the applicant. An interview does not remove the necessity for reply to Office action as specified in §§ 1.111, 1.135. (35 U.S.C. 132)

37 CFR §1.2 Business to be transacted in writing.

All business with the Patent or Trademark Office should be transacted in writing. The personal attendance of applicants or their attorneys or agents at the Patent and Trademark Office is unnecessary. The action of the Patent and Trademark Office will be based exclusively on the written record in the Office. No attention will be paid to any alleged oral promise, stipulation, or understanding in relation to which there is disagreement or doubt.

The action of the Patent and Trademark Office cannot be based exclusively on the written record in the Office if that record is itself incomplete through the failure to record the substance of interviews.

It is the responsibility of the applicant or the attorney or agent to make the substance of an interview of record in the application file, unless the examiner indicates he or she will do so. It is the examiner's responsibility to see that such a record is made and to correct material inaccuracies which bear directly on the question of patentability.

Examiners must complete an Interview Summary Form for each interview held where a matter of substance has been discussed during the interview by checking the appropriate boxes and filling in the blanks. Discussions regarding only procedural matters, directed solely to restriction requirements for which interview recordation is otherwise provided for in Section 812.01 of the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure, or pointing out typographical errors or unreadable script in Office actions or the like, are excluded from the interview recordation procedures below. Where the substance of an interview is completely recorded in an Examiners Amendment, no separate Interview Summary Record is required.

The Interview Summary Form shall be given an appropriate Paper No., placed in the right hand portion of the file, and listed on the "Contents" section of the file wrapper. In a personal interview, a duplicate of the Form is given to the applicant (or attorney or agent) at the conclusion of the interview. In the case of a telephone or video-conference interview, the copy is mailed to the applicant's correspondence address either with or prior to the next official communication. If additional correspondence from the examiner is not likely before an allowance or if other circumstances dictate, the Form should be mailed promptly after the interview rather than with the next official communication.

The Form provides for recordation of the following information:

- Application Number (Series Code and Serial Number)
- Name of applicant
- Name of examiner
- Date of interview
- Type of interview (telephonic, video-conference, or personal)
- Name of participant(s) (applicant, attorney or agent, examiner, other PTO personnel, etc.)
- An indication whether or not an exhibit was shown or a demonstration conducted
- An identification of the specific prior art discussed
- An indication whether an agreement was reached and if so, a description of the general nature of the agreement (may be by attachment of a copy of amendments or claims agreed as being allowable). Note: Agreement as to allowability is tentative and does not restrict further action by the examiner to the contrary.
- The signature of the examiner who conducted the interview (if Form is not an attachment to a signed Office action)

It is desirable that the examiner orally remind the applicant of his or her obligation to record the substance of the interview of each case. It should be noted, however, that the Interview Summary Form will not normally be considered a complete and proper recordation of the interview unless it includes, or is supplemented by the applicant or the examiner to include, all of the applicable items required below concerning the substance of the interview.

A complete and proper recordation of the substance of any interview should include at least the following applicable items:

- 1) A brief description of the nature of any exhibit shown or any demonstration conducted,
- 2) an identification of the claims discussed,
- 3) an identification of the specific prior art discussed,
- 4) an identification of the principal proposed amendments of a substantive nature discussed, unless these are already described on the Interview Summary Form completed by the Examiner,
- 5) a brief identification of the general thrust of the principal arguments presented to the examiner.
(The identification of arguments need not be lengthy or elaborate. A verbatim or highly detailed description of the arguments is not required. The identification of the arguments is sufficient if the general nature or thrust of the principal arguments made to the examiner can be understood in the context of the application file. Of course, the applicant may desire to emphasize and fully describe those arguments which he or she feels were or might be persuasive to the examiner.)
- 6) a general indication of any other pertinent matters discussed, and
- 7) if appropriate, the general results or outcome of the interview unless already described in the Interview Summary Form completed by the examiner.

Examiners are expected to carefully review the applicant's record of the substance of an interview. If the record is not complete and accurate, the examiner will give the applicant an extendable one month time period to correct the record.

Examiner to Check for Accuracy

If the claims are allowable for other reasons of record, the examiner should send a letter setting forth the examiner's version of the statement attributed to him or her. If the record is complete and accurate, the examiner should place the indication, "Interview Record OK" on the paper recording the substance of the interview along with the date and the examiner's initials.

BY FAX: (571)273-1320 (7 pages)

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of: Young-Chin CHEN

Serial No.: 10/767,051

Group No.: 1751

Filed: January 29, 2004

Examiner: Kumar, Preeti

For: PROCESS FOR PRODUCING SYNTHETIC FIBER FABRIC HAVING
TRANSLUCENT PRINTING (DYEING) PATTERNS AND FABRIC THUS
OBTAINED

Attorney Docket No.: U 015013-0

Commissioner for Patents

P. O. Box 1450

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

PROPOSAL FOR INTERVIEW

The courtesy of Examiner Kumar in arranging for a telephone interview with
Applicant's undersigned representative for January 9, 2008 at 11:00 am is acknowledged with
appreciation.

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING/TRANSMISSION (37 CFR 1.8a)

I hereby certify that this correspondence is, on the date shown below, being:

MAILING

deposited with the United States Postal Service
with sufficient postage as first class mail in an
envelope addressed to the Commissioner for
Patents, P. O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-
1450

Date: January 8, 2008

FACSIMILE

transmitted by facsimile to the Patent and
Trademark Office (571) 273-1320

Signature

CLIFFORD J. MASS

(type or print name of person certifying)

Applicant proposes to discuss in an interview with the Examiner the following proposed amended claim:

A process for producing a synthetic fiber fabric having a translucent pattern thereon on a fabric comprising synthetic fibers, the process comprising
printing a paste comprising a transparent printing developer onto a select surface of
the fabric to form a printed fabric with a printed pattern thereon,
and, after formation of the printed pattern, etching the select surface by treating the
printed fabric with an etching agent that, upon contact with and acceleration by the
transparent printing developer, provides a difference in transparence between the select
surface and other surfaces of the fabric that do not contain the printing developer thereby to
form forms the translucent pattern on the fabric.

[0009]

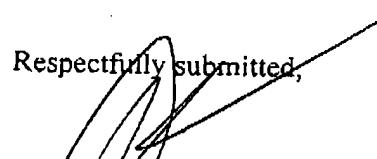
REMARKS

In the interview, Applicant will discuss how the proposed claim distinguishes over the cited art, i.e., US Patent No. 4,507,342 (Kielbania). In particular, Applicant will explain how the claimed process produces a fabric with a translucent pattern that has a difference in transparency from the other parts of the fabric (page 4, lines 1-6). As can be seen from the fabric specimen filed on March 20, 2007, the translucent pattern is more transparent than the other parts of the fabric. In other words, because there is an etching step in which the etching agent is accelerated by the printing developer in a select area of the fabric, that area will have relatively less material remaining than the other parts of the fabric, thereby becoming more

transparent than the other parts of the fabric.

This is in contrast with Kielbania, which is concerned with adhering polymers to polyolefins to serve as "a coating, a tiecoat, an adhesive or a binder" (see Abstract). As noted by the Examiner in the last Official Action, Kielbania teaches a conventional printing paste prepared of three major ingredients: pigment, thickener and binder. Thus, example 18 of Kielbania is directed to "Pigment Printing". Clearly, Kielbania is concerned with adding pigment or dye to the fabric, and does not show or suggest etching to form a translucent pattern on the fabric as required by the claimed invention. Moreover, the "cut clear" to which the Examiner refers in the Official Action is a viscosity builder in the paste of Kielbania and is not used to accelerate an etching agent in any etching step.

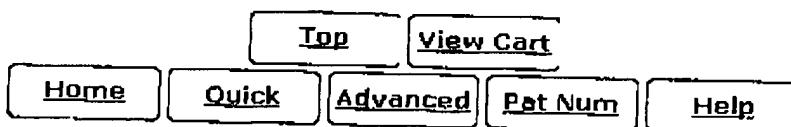
In the interview, Applicant will also discuss the term "synthetic fiber fabric" and will submit that it is well known in the art. To support this, Applicant transmits herewith a listing of 44 patents in which the term "synthetic fiber fabric" is found in the claims, and a printout from Wikipedia. Applicant will also propose to amend the term "synthetic fiber fabric" to "a fabric comprising synthetic fibers" even further to clarify the claimed invention.

Respectfully submitted,

CLIFFORD J. MASS
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USPTO PATENT FULL-TEXT AND IMAGE DATABASE[Home](#)[Quick](#)[Advanced](#)[Pat Num](#)[Help](#)[Bottom](#)[View Cart](#)*Searching US Patent Collection...***Results of Search in US Patent Collection db for:****ACLM/"synthetic fiber fabric": 44 patents.****Hits 1 through 44 out of 44**[Jump To](#)[Refine Search](#) [ACLM/"synthetic fiber fabric"](#)**PAT. NO. Title**

- 1 7,128,977 T Silicone coating composition and release sheet
- 2 7,117,633 T Foliage wrap thermal bag
- 3 6,939,583 T Fabric for use in ink-jet printing, a method for preparing such fabric and printed goods made by ink-jet printing of the fabric
- 4 6,602,544 T Mineral compound composite textile material and method of manufacturing
- 5 6,585,555 T Temperature sensitive color changing water toy
- 6 6,469,242 T Thin-film solar cell module and method of manufacturing the same
- 7 6,338,769 T Process for forming interrupted material with backing
- 8 6,148,868 T Reed with doglegged blades for water jet loom and weaving method using the same
- 9 6,145,686 T Furne, fire, and flash explosion containment apparatus using a fabric enclosure
- 10 6,124,220 T Laminated board and process for production thereof
- 11 6,116,002 T Baler with improved guide
- 12 6,108,903 T Connecting member of a circuit substrate and method of manufacturing multilayer circuit substrates by using the same
- 13 5,878,681 T Embroiderer transfer
- 14 5,877,256 T Liquid silicone rubber coating composition for application to air bags
- 15 5,695,234 T Carrying device for shopping bags
- 16 5,601,115 T Multiport sampling valve
- 17 5,484,647 T Connecting member of a circuit substrate and method of manufacturing multilayer circuit substrates by using the same
- 18 5,477,965 T Packaging element for stacked printed products
- 19 5,476,459 T Disposable urine and fecal waste containment product

- 20 5,474,839 T Surface-treated apparel material
21 5,402,742 T Trapeze for surfers and sailors
22 5,367,123 T Electrically conductive sheath for ribbon cable
23 5,296,298 T Silicone rubber composition and silicone rubber-processed fabric
24 5,235,128 T Scparable missile nosecap
25 5,190,694 T Article for suppressing foam and method for suppressing foam
26 5,072,623 T Double bladder fluid containment system
27 5,030,229 T Disposable urinary pad
28 4,964,174 T Gloves for mechanics
29 4,844,969 T Orthopedic bed structure
30 4,680,598 T Chromogenic materials employing fluoran compounds
31 4,629,651 T Two phase hardy fabric finish
32 4,510,282 T Aqueous dispersions for coating materials
33 4,426,297 T Dicster composition and textile processing compositions therefrom
34 4,394,126 T Diester composition and textile processing compositions therefrom
35 4,393,634 T Roofing system and needle punched impregnated synthetic fiber fabric
36 4,381,985 T Membrane construction
37 4,263,790 T Method for knitting and severing synthetic pile loop fabrics
38 4,195,637 T Catheter arrangement, method of catheterization, and method of manufacturing a dilatation element
39 4,089,783 T Filter
40 4,073,732 T Media for filtering blood
41 3,976,342 T Method and apparatus for reducing fretting wear between relatively moving parts
42 3,958,932 T Flame-resistant textiles through finishing treatments with vinyl monomer systems
43 3,954,623 T Blood filtration unit
44 3,937,042 T Reusable water softener system for clothes washer



Synthetic fiber

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Synthetic fibres are the result of extensive research by scientists to improve upon naturally occurring animal and plant fibres used in making cloth and rope.

In general, synthetic (manmade) fibres are created by forcing, usually through extrusion, fibre forming materials through holes (called spinnerets) into the air, forming a thread. Before synthetic fibres were developed, artificial (manufactured) fibres were made from cellulose, which comes from plants.

The first artificial fibre, known as artificial silk from 1855 onwards, became known as viscose around 1894, and finally rayon in 1924. A similar product known as cellulose acetate was discovered in 1865. Rayon and acetate are both artificial fibres, but not truly synthetic, being made from wood. Although these artificial fibres were discovered in the mid-nineteenth century, successful modern manufacture began much later (see the dates below).

Nylon, the first synthetic fibre, made its debut in the United States as a replacement for silk, just in time for World War II rationing. Its novel use as a material for women's stockings overshadowed more practical uses, such as a replacement for the silk in parachutes and other military uses.

Common synthetic fibres include:

- Rayon (1910) (artificial, not synthetic)
- Acetate (1924) (artificial, not synthetic)
- Nylon (1939)
- Modacrylic (1949)
- Olefin (1949)
- Acrylic (1950)
- Polyester (1953)
- PLA (2002)

Specialty synthetic fibres include:

- Vinyon (1939)
- Saran (1941)
- Spandex (1959)
- Vinalon (1939)
- Aramids (1961) - known as Nomex, Kevlar and Twaron
- Modal (1960's)
- PBI (Polybenzimidazole fibre) (1983)
- Sulfar (1983)
- Lyocell (1992)
- Dyncema/Spectra (1979)
- M-5 (PIPD fibre)
- Orlon
- Zylon (PBO fibre)

- Vectran (TLCP fibre) made from Vectra LCP polymer

Other synthetic materials used in fibres include:

- Acrylonitrile rubber (1930)

Modern fibres that are made from older artificial materials include:

- Glass Fiber is used for:
 - industrial, automotive, and home insulation (Fiberglass)
 - reinforcement of composite and plastics
 - specialty papers in battery separators and filtration
- Metallic fiber (1946) is used for:
 - adding metallic properties to clothing for the purpose of fashion (usually made with composite plastic and metal foils)
 - elimination and prevention of static charge build-up
 - conducting electricity to transmit information
 - conduction of heat

References

- The original source of this article and much of the synthetic fiber articles (copied with permission) is Whole Earth magazine, No. 90, Summer 1997. www.wholeearth.com (<http://www.wholeearth.com/>)

See also

- Inventory of Synthetic Fibers (<http://www.wholeearthmag.com/ArticleBin/113.html>)

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Synthetic_fiber"

Categories: Fibers | Synthetic fibers

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